

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Status and progress of epidemics.

Asiatic cholera.—In response to a request made through the State Department for a report on the rumored existence of cholera at Kharhof, a city in European Russia, 420 miles southwest of Moscow, the consul at Moscow called on the chief of the sanitary bureau of the Zemstvo of the Moscow government and was informed that to June 7 not a single case of cholera had occurred contrary to all circulating reports. There have been some suspicious cases in the Samara, Saratov and Astrakhan governments, the consul writes, and also 1 case in the Kharkov government, but these cases on investigation did not prove to be Asiatic cholera.

A Turkish circular letter, dated May 2, says that by decision of the superior Ottoman council of health all sanitary measures have been suspended against cholera in the mainland provinces of Persia. The interdiction against the transportation of cadavers from Persia into Mesopotamia has also been annulled.

In Persia the cholera epidemic appears to have come to an end after a prevalence of nearly a year. Notwithstanding the report, May 12, of 3 cases at Teheran, the capital, a telegram received in Constantinople, according to the British delegate on the Ottoman board of health, states that no case has been known to occur in any part of Persia since February 25. A final report on the epidemic has recently been received by the Constantinople board of health from its representative on the Teheran board of health. In this report the disease is described as taking two routes from the Shiah city of Kerbela, near the ruins of Babylon, one through Bagdad and Kermanshah to Teheran and eastern Persia, the other to Basra and the shores of the Persian Gulf. Pilgrims were the principal means of diffusing the disease.

By the first route the spread was traced to caravans coming back from the burying grounds of Kerbela. Teheran, at the time the disease was flourishing there, became a focus from which infection spread in all directions. The measures taken to check the diffusion of the disease seem to have had little effect. At Kermanshah, in March, when the disease broke out there, a nine days' quarantine was established on the frontier and observation posts outside the city, but there

were no expert staff and no means of disinfection. The sanitary cordons were easily broken through. Many highways were left unguarded or were protected only after the disease had already passed along them.

At Teheran a tardy attempt was made to guard the road to Meshed by quarantine, but notwithstanding the precaution the whole of the Khorassan province was invaded. There is a much frequented road between Meshed and Askhabad. By this highway, in spite of the measures imposed at the frontier, cholera entered Russia, where two or three months ago it was reported as still existing in the southeastern provinces, and later as advancing dangerously near to the European frontiers of Russia.

As a result of the prevalence at Teheran the board of health in that city was revived, and has since held regular meetings, the minutes of which are now printed. The British delegate on the Ottoman board of health states that, notwithstanding reports of its presence in Russia in April, the cholera epidemic in Russia came to an end in February. An official statement, says the delegate, issued by the Russian Government in May, declared that no case of cholera had occurred in any part of Russia since February 24. A suspected case occurred in the Don territory in March, but was bacteriologically disproven to be Asiatic cholera.

The Russian Government, at the end of the year 1904, declared the following regions to be threatened with cholera: The shores of the Caspian Sea; the governments of Astrakhan, Saratov, Simbirsk, Kazan, and Nijni-Novgorod; the provinces of Transcaspia, Samarkand, Ferghana, and Syr-Daria; the Russian settlements in the suzerainties of Bokhara and Khiva; the Uralsk province; the Don territory, and the governments of Perm, Ufa, Stavropol, Orenburg, Viatka, Tiflis, Elisabethpol, and Baku. The governments of Yaroslav, Kostroma, Vladimir, and Tver, all on the upper Volga, were added to the list in March, and those of Moscow, Tambof, and Riazar, though not declared menaced, were ordered to prepare for a possible epidemic by opening observation stations along the river.

Yellow fever.—Since the preparation of the last summary there has been no extension of yellow fever into new territory. Reports since received show that 2 cases, with 1 death, occurred at Tierra Blanca, Mexico, during the week ending June 24; 2 cases at Belize, British Honduras, during the week ending June 29; 4 cases and 1 death at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, from June 16 to 21; 2 deaths at Livingston, Guatemala, for the week ending June 24; 4 cases, with 1 death, at Colon, 6 cases, with 3 deaths, at Panama, and 1 case at Paraiso, Panama, from June 23 to June 28; 4 deaths at Guayaquil, Ecuador, during the week ending June 13; and 85 cases, with 34 deaths, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from May 27 to June 11.

Bubonic plague.—There was a death from bubonic plague at Manchester, England, June 12. The patient was a cook on a vessel that arrived June 8 at Middlesborough, a town which has grown up in recent years near the mouth of the Tees, and has an active trade in loading colliers. The vessel came from Buenos Ayres, via Hamburg, and the sick man traveled by train to his home at Manchester, where he died. The case, it is stated, had no connection with the shipping of the Manchester Ship Canal, which connects Manchester with Liverpool and the sea, thereby making it a port.

The origin of the Manchester plague case, as well as of those cases recently reported in Scotland, has an interesting epidemiological bearing. The opinion prevails in Great Britain that the bubonic plague which recently appeared at Leith, the port of Edinburgh, Scotland, was not due to a disease of long prevalence among rats in the port. No plague-infected rats have been found in the vicinities at Leith where the disease occurred, but 2 dead plague-infected rats were discovered in a rag storehouse where one of the patients worked. There is a rag commerce between Leith and the Levant. Hence it is thought the disease was introduced with rags.

Stress is laid in Great Britain on the circumstance that the first cases of plague at Leith, as well as in the Glasgow outbreak five years ago, were observed among people in quarters of the city in no direct way connected with the port, and that owing to the constant possibility of this widely diffused disease passing without detection through a port anywhere in the world it behooves all medical men, and especially practitioners in the large seaports, to keep in mind the contingency of meeting with plague in unexpected places among cases of obscure illness.

Considered from this point of view, a study of the Leith cases is of decided sanitary value. May 5 a workman employed in the construction of a street railroad was reported to be suffering at his home, a tenement, from enteric fever. He was taken to the hospital for infectious diseases and placed in the typhoid pavilion. Two days later his temperature and general symptoms presented such a character that the diagnosis was changed to typhus and the patient transferred to a well-aired ward. May 9 a bubo developed, and then, after a scrupulous clinical and bacteriological examination, the case was decided to be one of bubonic plague.

The other cases were the wife and two daughters of the sick man, whose disease ended fatally. The mother was employed in a rag storehouse at Leith. Some days before her illness she had remarked two dead rats where she was working. Her work was with new rags (clean clippings) only. She had often seen fleas in her house and on her clothes, and her body bore the marks of these insects. The

infected apartment was but a few steps from the Water of Leith, a continuation of the port not navigable by large steamships. There have been no cases, or suspicious cases, in the shipping at the port. Large quantities of grain are shipped to Leith. There is a regular trade between Leith and Hamburg. Recently plague rats have been taken from vessels arriving from the German port. So the decision as to the origin of the disease rests between rats from Hamburg and rats from the Levant.

A dispatch from the consul at Aden, Arabia, confirms a cable message announcing the cessation of plague at that port in the latter part of May. During about six months there were nearly 2,000 deaths from the disease, the mortality being over 82 per cent of the reported cases. The only imports at American ports from Aden are coffee, skins, and ivory, which merely pass through Aden, but inasmuch as these articles were rehandled there they received thorough disinfection before being forwarded.

Smallpox.—In the month of May there were 12 cases of smallpox in the State of Washington. It was mentioned in the summary for June 2 that, according to an official statement of the board of health, that State was, in the month of April, free from the disease for the first time since 1899.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—In Galicia, from April 16 to 29, there were reported 292 cases with 110 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis. In the province of Silesia to April 27 there were reported a total number of 82 cases and 28 deaths, and in the Ostran district of Moravia from December 2, 1904, to April 15, 1905, 19 cases and 10 deaths. Sporadic cases occurred in the districts of Misteck, Moravian-Schönberg, and Moravian-Weisskirchen. Cases were also reported in Lower Austria, in Styria, and Bukovine.

Dengue.—In addition to bubonic plague, a number of towns in Queensland, Australia, suffered from an epidemic of dengue during the past spring. Business was seriously interfered with at Brisbane, Ipswich, and Townsville, a third of the population being ill at one time. There have been other epidemics of dengue in Queensland in the past. A case has also occurred at Wagga, in New South Wales.

GENERAL SANITARY INFORMATION.

Contagiousness of leprosy.—The question of the contagiousness of leprosy is discussed in the report just published by the British colonial office on an investigation of the prevalence and distribution of the disease in Basutoland. The investigators gave particular attention to the matter of contagion as a means of spreading leprosy. There was a history, prior to contracting the disease, of more or less close association with lepers in 68 of the 148 cases studied. In 18 of the 68 cases the evidence was of a doubtful nature, but in 50 cases

there was a fairly trustworthy history of close intercourse with other lepers, chiefly members of the same family or inhabitants of the same village. Four patients stated they contracted the disease by sleeping for one night only in huts where lepers were. In the remaining cases any intercourse whatever with lepers was denied.

Tuberculosis congress at Paris.—An international tuberculosis congress will be held at Paris from October 2 to 7, 1905, under the auspices of the President of France. The sessions will be held in the Grand Palace at the Champs Elysées. The president of the congress will be Doctor Hérard, member of the French Academy of Medicine. The congress will consist of four sections, with sectional presidents as follows: Medical pathology, Professor Bouchard; surgical pathology, Professor Lannelongue; preservation and assistance in childhood, Professor Grancher; and preservation and assistance in adult life, Professor Landouzy and Senator Strauss.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Health conditions good.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sheely reports, July 2, as follows:
The shipping has been clear of any sickness during the past week. While it has been very dry and hot the health of the city has been excellent. No deaths have occurred.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended July, 1 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	151
Persons held	0

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:
Week ended July 1, 1904: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 194; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 82; inspection Japanese, 14; inspection Syrian, 1; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 587 pieces; fumigation of carload of bones, 1; vaccination children of immigrants, 7.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 18,500. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

KANSAS—*Wichita*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 31,857. Total number of deaths, 39, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 42, including measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 128,286. Total number of deaths, 184, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 24 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including 5 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Saratoga Springs*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 12, including 1 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including enteric fever 3, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*East Liverpool*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona*.—Month of June, 1905. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 58, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 99, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 2, diphtheria 2, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of April, 1905. Not received.

Month of May, 1905. Total number of deaths, 103, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, diphtheria 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended July 8, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
July 2	Brookline	Port Antonio	2
5	Cassel	Bremen	1,098
7	Templemore	Liverpool	1
	Total		1,101

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., July 1, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, July 1, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 25	Buenos Ayrean	Glasgow	66
26	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant	8
26	Limon	Limon	1
29	Ivernias	Liverpool	864
July 1	Republic	do	352
	Total		1,291

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., July 1, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 1, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 26	Martinique	Habana	8
27	Gussie	do	19
	R. H. Thompson	Bonacco, Honduras	1
	Mascotte	Habana	14
29	Miami	do	33
30	Martinique	do	2
July 1	Mascotte	do	33
	Total		110

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 3, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 1, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 25	Celtic.....	Liverpool.....	289
25	St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	377
25	Caledonia.....	Glasgow.....	423
25	Saratoga.....	Nassau.....	6
26	Hamburg.....	Hamburg.....	754
26	United States.....	Copenhagen.....	417
26	Numidian ^a	Glasgow.....	1
27	Sicilian Prince.....	Naples.....	1,025
27	Zeeland.....	Antwerp.....	870
27	Noordam.....	Rotterdam.....	523
27	Mexico.....	Habana.....	12
27	Mesaba.....	London.....	2
27	Citta di Milano ^a	Naples.....	1
28	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	609
28	Bremen.....	do.....	629
28	Algeria.....	Naples.....	1,066
28	Princess Alice.....	Bremen.....	1
28	Hardanger ^a	Mazarelli.....	1
29	Oceanic.....	Liverpool.....	383
29	Erny ^a	Trieste.....	10
29	Hardanger ^a	Mazarelli.....	1
29	Romsdalen ^a	Fowey.....	1
29	Belgravia.....	Hamburg.....	1
30	Madonna.....	Naples.....	1,143
30	Citta di Napoli.....	do.....	1,443
30	Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	804
30	Bermudian.....	Hamilton, Bermuda.....	27
30	Parima.....	Barbados.....	51
30	Hellig Olav ^a	Copenhagen.....	7
30	Florence ^a	London.....	1
30	Louisiana ^a	Copenhagen.....	3
30	Crostofels ^a	Calcutta.....	1
30	Bessie Parker ^a	St. Johns, New Brunswick.....	3
July 1	Ultonia.....	Fiume.....	1,415
1	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	1
1	Vigilancia.....	Habana.....	4
	Total.....		12,305

^a Deserters.

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1905.

Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended July 1, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 26	Westernland.....	Queenstown and Liverpool.....	294

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at San Juan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., June 19, 1905.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 17, 1905;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 18	Saint Simon	Puerto Plata	14
20	Julia	Habana, Gibara, Santiago, and Santo Domingo.	14
21	Montevideo	Colon and La Guaira	16
17	St. Domingue ^a	Santo Domingo	11
18	St. Domingue ^b	Santo Domingo	1
19	Julia ^b	Habana, Macoris, and Santiago	17
19	Julia ^a	Santo Domingo and San Pedro de Macoris.	2
	Total		75

^a Mayaguez.

^b Ponce.

GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants inspected.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.	Number of immigrants certified for rejection on account of dangerous, contagious, or loathsome diseases.	Remarks.
	1905.					
Boston, Mass.....	June.....	6,505	6,163	41	2	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	do.....	141	132	9	7	
Detroit, Mich.....	do.....	94	88	6	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	do.....	238	233	6	4	
El Paso, Tex.....	do.....	1,582	1,578	4	2	
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	2	2	0	0	
Key West, Fla.....	do.....	5	1	4	2	
Malone, N. Y.....	do.....	80	79	0	0	
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	37	37	0	0	
Naco, Ariz.....	do.....	299	292	7	2	
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	49	46	3	0	
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	141	138	3	1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	do.....	524	504	20	17	
Norfolk, Va.....	do.....	1	1	0	0	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,685	1,641	44	2	
Portland, Me.....	do.....					No transactions.
Portland, Oreg.....	do.....					Do.
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.....	do.....	127	123	4	3	
Tacoma, Wash.....	do.....					Do.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					
2					1
3				No transactions.	
4				No report.	
5				1 vessel spoken and passed.	
6	Brunswick	Partial disinfection	June 30	No report.	3
7				Death from tuberculosis.	6
8				No transactions.	
9				No report.	
10				do.	
11				do.	
12					2
13					29
14				No report.	
15					2
16	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held	June 28		7
	do	do	June 29		
	do	do	do		
17				No transactions.	
18					8
19					1
20				No report.	
21				do.	
22				do.	
23				1 vessel spoken and passed.	1
24	Perth Amboy	Fumigated	July 1		
25				No report.	
26				No transactions.	
27					2
28	Port Townsend	Held for disinfection crew's baggage and quarters and bathing of crew.	June 30		4
29				Glandular examination Br. ss. Nemea from Rio de Janeiro.	15
30				No report.	
31				No transactions.	
32				8 vessels spoken and passed; 4 passed without inspection.	1
33					4
34				2 vessels boarded and passed. Glandular examination Br. ss. Dorie from Hongkong.	13
				2 vessels boarded and passed. Part of cargo Am. ss. Umatilla from Victoria detained. Glandular examination Ger. ss. Germanicus and Am. ss. Manchuria from Hongkong. Crew of Am. ss. Aryan, via Montevideo, vaccinated. Temperature of all on board Am. ss. San José and Am. ss. City of Peking from Ancon taken. Baggage of 2 passengers on City of Peking, en route for Texas, fumigated.	19
35					1
36				No transactions.	
37	Pensacola	Fumigated	June 30		4
38				4 vessels spoken and passed.	1
39				No report.	
40					1
41				No transactions.	
42				No report.	
43				1 vessel boarded and passed.	4
				No report.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo.....	June 10			
		June 17			
45	Honolulu.....	June 24			
46	Kahului.....	do			
47	Kihei.....	June 17			
48	Koloa.....	do			
49	Lahaina.....	do			
50	Mahukona.....	June 24			
		June 17			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
51	Cebu.....	May 27			
52	Iloilo.....	do			
53	Jolo.....	Apr. 29			
54	Manila.....	June 3			
55	Zamboanga.....	May 20			
	PORTO RICO:				
56	Ponce.....	June 24	Sp. ss. Montevideo.....	June 20	Habana.....
57	San Juan.....	do	do	June 21	do
			Fr. cruiser Julien de la Gravière.	June 24	Fort de France...
	Subports—				
58	Aguadilla.....	do			
59	Arecibo.....	do			
60	Arroyo.....	do			
61	Fajardo.....	do	Am. schr. Adelia F. Carlton.	June 24	Martinique.....
62	Humacao.....	June 17			
		June 24			
63	Mayaguez.....	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessels, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
44				No transactions	
45				No report	2
46				No transactions	
47				No report	
48				do	
49				No transactions	
50				do	
51				do	
52				No report	
53				do	
54				do	
55				do	
56	Genoa	Held in quarantine	June 20	2 passengers, immunes, allowed to disembark.	2
57	Spain	Held	June 21		3
	Baltimore	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	June 24		
58				No transactions	
59				do	
60				do	
61	Fajardo	Held		Enteric fever; vessel released.	1
62				No transactions	
63				do	1

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	July 8			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	July 1			
5	Elizabeth River, Va	July 8			
6	Galveston, Tex	do			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	July 1			
8	Marcushook, Pa	July 8			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	June 17	Nor. ss. Katie	June 11	Limon
			Nor. ss. Condor	June 12	Ceiba
			Nor. ss. Hispania	do	Limon
			Nor. ss. Fort Morgan	June 13	Bocas del Toro
			Nor. bk. Emma	June 14	Barbados
			Schr. King of Avon	do	Cienfuegos
			Schr. Prosperare	do	Matanzas
			Nor. ss. Mt. Vernon	June 15	Limon
			Nor. ss. Belvernon	do	Bocas del Toro
		June 24	Cuban ss. Vuelta Abajo ..	June 17	Laguna
			Nor. ss. Horda	June 18	Veracruz
			Nor. ss. Alm	June 19	Progreso
			Ger. ss. Bound Brook	do	Bocas del Toro
			Nor. ss. Bergen	do	Habana
			Nor. ss. Fort Gaines	June 20	Bocas del Toro
			Br. ss. Athenian	June 21	Veracruz
			Nor. ss. Belize	June 22	Belize
			Nor. ss. España	June 23	Puerto Cortes
			Bk. Silicon	do	Campeche
			Nor. ss. Katie	June 24	Limon
			Ss. Columbia	do	Bocas del Toro
			Nor. ss. Kalfond	do	Philadelphia
			Nor. ss. Hiram	do	Puerto Cortes
10	New Bedford, Mass	June 17			
		July 8			
11	New Orleans, La	July 1			
12	Newport News, Va	July 8			
13	Newport, R. I	do			
14	New York, N. Y	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C	do			
17	Providence, R. I	do			
18	Quintana, Tex	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C ..	do			

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4				No transactions	
5				No report	
6				do	
7				do	
8				do	
9	Mobile	Disinfected			5
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do		Malarial fever	
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held	June 19		5
	do	do	June 21		
	do	Disinfected			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held	June 22		
	do	Disinfected			
	do	Disinfected and held	June 24		
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held	June 25		
10					1
					2
11				No report	
12				do	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
19				do	
20				do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to July 14, 1905.

For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois:				
Chicago	June 24-July 8...	34	5	
Danville	June 17-July 3...	3		
Total for State		37	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		27		
Indiana:				
South Bend	June 17-July 1...	6	2	
Total for State		6	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-July 1...	9		
Total for State		9		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		12		
Massachusetts:				
Lowell	June 24-July 1...	4		
Total for State		4		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2		
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids.....	June 17-July 1...	35	5	
Total for State		35	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		6		
Minnesota:				
Anoka County	June 19-26	1		
Benton County	June 19-26	5		
Blue Earth County	June 12-26	4		
Carver County	June 12-26	1		
Hennepin County	June 12-26	11		
Lyon County	June 12-26	1		
McLeod County.....	June 12-26	4		
Marshall County.....	June 12-26	3		
Meeker County.....	June 12-26	19		
Morrison County.....	June 12-26	1		
Mower County.....	June 19-26	1		
Ottertail County.....	June 12-26	3		
Red Lake County.....	June 19-26	4		
St. Louis County.....	June 12-26	7		
Sibley County.....	June 12-26	2		
Stearns County.....	June 19-26	20		
Steele County.....	June 12-26	4		
Todd County.....	June 12-26	7		
Wadena County.....	June 12-26	12		
Wright County.....	June 12-26	1		
Total for State		111		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		73		
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 17-July 1...	3	1	
Total for State		3	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		14		
Montana:				
Carbon County	May 1-31	2		
Flathead County	May 1-31	1		
Madison County	May 1-31	1		
Silverbow County (Butte included).	May 1-June 25...	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana—Continued.				
Valley County	May 1-31	1		
Yellowstone County	May 1-31	2		
Total for State		9		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
New Hampshire:				
Franklin	June 1-30	1		
New York:				
New York	June 24-July 1	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		6	3	
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County	May 1-31	1		
Foster County	May 1-31	8		
Lamoure County	May 1-31	12		
McHenry County	May 1-31	4		
Ramsey County	May 1-31	12		
Steele County	May 1-31	8		
Stutsman County	May 1-31	4		
Ward County	May 1-31	5	2	
Wells County	May 1-31	1		
Total for State		55	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		39	1	
Ohio:				
Toledo	June 17-24	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17	3	
Pennsylvania:				
York	July 1-8	1		
South Carolina:				
Greenville County	June 17-July 1	2	1	
Total for State		2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1		
Utah, 14 localities				
	May 1-31	87		
Total for State		87		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		5		
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	June 17-24	6		
La Crosse	June 17-July 1	2		
Milwaukee	June 17-July 1	22		
Total for State		30		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		16		
Grand total		359	9	
Grand total, same period, 1904		454	13	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Washington, D. C.	June 24	278, 718	108	13						1	2					
Do	July 1	278, 718	132	14												1
Weymouth, Mass	do	11, 324	4													
Do	July 8	11, 324	2	1												
Wheeling, W. Va	do	38, 878	11								1					
Wilkesbarre, Pa	July 1	51, 721	13													
Williamsport, Pa	do	28, 757	6													
Do	July 8	28, 757	7													
Wilmington, Del.	do	76, 508	21	3					1							
Winona, Minn	July 1	19, 714	4													
Worcester, Mass.	do	118, 421	40	6												
York, Pa	do	33, 708	10													
Zanesville, Ohio.	June 3	23, 538	3										1			
Do	June 10	23, 538	3										1	1		
Do	June 17	23, 538	3	2												
Do	June 24	23, 538	13	2												
Do	July 1	23, 538	7							1						

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Reports from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague-infected animals.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, May 29, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended May 27, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital, 1 case remains under treatment. One hundred and eighty rats (13 found dead) and 231 mice (5 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any signs of plague infection being discovered.

Uitenhage.—Fifty-three rats (5 found dead) and 29 mice (2 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 rat proved to be plague infected.

East London.—Three cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely, 1 European female and 1 native male on the 23d, and 1 European male on the 25th instant. At the plague hospital, 1 colored and 1 native male were discharged, and one native female died; 13 cases remain under treatment (this number includes 3 cases from King Williams Town, one of which was admitted to the East London Plague Hospital during the week). Seventy-two rats (35 found dead), 7 mice (1 found dead), and 3 cats (2 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 11 rats, 4 mice, and 1 cat proved to be plague infected.

King Williams Town.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, the patient being removed to the East London Plague Hospital for observation on the 20th instant, and being diagnosed as plague on the 23d idem. Ninety-four rats (34 found dead) and 46 mice (11 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 12 rats and 1 mouse proved to be plague infected.

Queenstown.—Three cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely, 1 native male and 1 native female on the 22d, and 1 colored female on the 24th instant. The native male died on the 24th idem, leaving 2 cases under treatment.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Four hundred and thirty-four rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 731 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, June 5, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony, on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony, for the week ended June 3, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 1 European male was discharged. No cases remain under treatment. One hundred and seventy-one rats (5 found dead) and 287 mice (8 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any signs of plague being discovered.

Uitenhage.—Eighty-six rats (2 found dead) and 26 mice (1 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any sign of plague being discovered.

East London.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, 1 native male, on the 3d instant. At the plague hospital 2 native males were discharged. Twelve cases (including 3 from King Williams Town) remain under treatment. One hundred and fourteen rats (58 found dead) and 65 mice (17 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 9 rats proved to be plague infected.

King Williams Town.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Sixty-six rats (26 found dead) and 192 mice (25 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 9 rats and 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

Queenstown.—No further case of plague was discovered during the week. One native female died, leaving 1 native male under treatment.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Three hundred and fifty rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 18 from various municipalities in the Cape Peninsula, and 660 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

ARABIA.

Report from Aden—Plague.

Consul Masterson reports as follows:

Plague case and death at Aden.

WEEK ENDED JUNE 9, 1905.

Locality.	Indigenous.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Alia Island		1

^a From old cases.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Acting Consular Agent Mallett reports, June 17, as follows:

Steamship *Slavonia* sailed June 15 for New York. Inspected and passed 800 steerage passengers, rejected at final inspection 16; inspected and labeled 750 small and 28 large pieces of baggage and disinfected 25 pieces containing used feathers and bedding.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortality—Smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, May 22 and 29, as follows:

During the week ended May 20, 1905, 62 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. The causes given for interment were the following: Apoplexy, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; asphyxia, 1; bronchitis, 5; cerebral

congestion, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 1; dementia, 1; fibroma, 1; influenza, 1; malarial fevers, 2; organic diseases of heart, 2; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; senile debility, 1; stillborn 6; syncope, 3; syphilis, 2; tetanus, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 2; other causes, 18.

During the same period there were notified 6 cases of smallpox, with no deaths.

Week ended May 27, 1905, 84 bodies. Causes given for interment: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 5; asphyxia, 2; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 3; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; death by violence, 1; diabetes, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 7; hepatitis, 1; influenza, 2; intestinal obstructions, 3; malarial fevers, 2; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 5; organic diseases of heart, 6; pneumonia, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 13; senile debility, 2; stillborn, 4; syncope, 2; tetanus, 3; tetanus neonatorum, 1; other causes, 11.

During the same period there were notified 8 cases of smallpox, with no deaths.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Reported death from plague of American consul at Santiago, Chile—Favorable results of vaccination in Buenos Ayres—Mortality statistics—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, June 8 and 14, as follows:

During the week ended June 4 the following vessels left this port and were inspected by me and received bills of health from this consulate general: On the 29th ultimo the British steamship *Nemea*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and with 2 new members of the crew signed on while in this port; on the 1st instant the British steamship *Byron*, for New York, with a small cargo of coffee, 2 new members of the crew taken on while in this port, and 28 first class and 7 steerage passengers from this port to New York; on the same date the British steamship *Buffon*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers of any class, and with 1 new member of the crew taken on while in this port; and on the same date the Norwegian bark *Alfhild*, for Mobile, in stone ballast, with no passengers, and with 1 new member of the crew taken on while in this port. No other vessel left this port for United States, Insular, Cuban, or Canal Zone ports during the period under consideration.

Reported death from plague of American consul at Santiago, Chile.

A dispatch received from Santiago on the 1st instant reports that the American consul had that day died of bubonic plague. There is no consul at Santiago, but there is one at the port of that city, Valparaiso, and it is probably the consul at that port that is referred to in the dispatch, if indeed it be true. There has been no confirmation received here.

Variola in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

According to a dispatch received here on the 1st instant there is a severe epidemic of variola in Rio Grande do Sul, in the city of Porte Alegre, where, it is stated, the epidemic causes about 10 deaths a day. The city has appointed a committee to petition the government to undertake speedy measures for the relief of the sick and for the prevention of the spread of the epidemic.

Few fatal cases of variola in Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

According to a report lately received from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, it is stated that owing to the great increase in the number of vaccinations made lately the only fatal cases of variola now occurring in that city are found among those who are still unvaccinated and who have never been vaccinated.

Mortality statistics from the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

São Paulo (capital).—Total mortality for the week ended the 28th ultimo, 107, not including 12 stillbirths. Causes of deaths were as follows: Diphtheria, 2; grippe, 2; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 4; tuberculosis, 2; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 2; tumors, 1; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 9; diseases of the circulatory system, 11; of the respiratory system, 12; of the digestive system, 24; of the urinary system, 6; accidents during the puerperal state, 1; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 9; violence, 1; and diseases badly defined, 15. Daily average of deaths, 14.71. Natives, 77; foreigners, 30, and nationality unknown, 1.

Campinas.—Week ended May 28, 1905. Total deaths, 27, not including 2 stillbirths. Other causes of deaths were, whooping cough, 1; tuberculosis, 3; syphilis, 1; general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 1; of the circulatory system, 5; of the respiratory system, 1; of the digestive system, 5; senile debility, 1; violence, 3; diseases badly defined, 5. Daily average of deaths, 3.85. Natives, 22; foreigners, 5.

Santos.—Week ended May 28, 1905. Total deaths, 26, not including 2 stillbirths. Other causes of deaths: Scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 6; cancer, 1; general diseases, 1; diseases of the circulatory system, 2; of the respiratory system, 1; of the digestive system, 7; of the urinary system, 2; violence, 1, and diseases badly defined, 2. Natives, 19; foreigners, 6. Daily average of deaths, 3.71.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, week ended June 4, 1905.

During this week there were, in all, 282 deaths. Yellow fever caused 18 deaths, of which number 17 were among foreigners. Ten of these occurred in the Hospital São Sebastião, the remainder in five of the city districts. There were 50 new cases of this disease, of which number at the date of this report 27 cases had been verified as true cases of yellow fever and the remainder were under observation. At the close of the week there were 24 cases of yellow fever in the Hospital São Sebastião and 24 cases under observation in the same hospital.

There were no cases nor deaths caused by plague and there are no cases in the plague hospital.

There were notifications of variola, with 3 deaths from this cause.

The other causes of death were as follows: Measles, 2; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 15; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 3; malarial fevers, 6; tuberculosis, 49; septicæmia, 2; syphilis, 1; cancer, 7; other general diseases, 4; diseases of the nervous system, 26; of the circulatory system, 39; of the respiratory system, 25; of the digestive system, 46; of the urinary system, 7; of the skin, 1; congenital

debility, 14; senile debility, 5; violence, 5, and diseases badly defined, 1. Natives, 205; foreigners, 76, and nationality unknown, 1.

By localities: In houses, homes, and all classes of domiciles, 175; in civil hospitals, 36; in military hospitals, 3; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 60; in asylums, convents, etc., 6; in localities unknown, 2.

Daily average of deaths, 40.28, compared with 39.28 for the preceding week and with 48.57 for the corresponding week of 1904. The total number of deaths gives a coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population of 16.24.

The highest temperature during the week was 28° C. and the lowest was 17.4° C. The average for the week was 22.06° C., and the total rainfall for the period was 0.51 mm.

During the week ended June 11, the following vessels were inspected by me, and bills of health were issued by this consulate-general: On the 6th instant the British steamship *Queen Olga*, for New York, with a miscellaneous cargo, but none from this port, no change in the personnel of the crew, and no passengers; this vessel stopped in this port for coal, and was here less than thirty-six hours; on the 7th instant the British steamship *Cunaxa*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, 1 passenger, and 2 new members of the crew shipped in this port. No other vessels left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports during the week under consideration.

Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended June 11, 1905—Plague.

During this week there were in all 310 deaths. Of this number 16 were due to yellow fever—15 foreigners and 1 native—10 occurring in the hospital and the remainder in four of the city districts; 35 new cases reported. Of this total number of new cases 25 were confirmed and 10 placed under observation.

Variola caused 6 new deaths, with 9 cases, leaving at the close of the week 21 cases in São Sebastião Hospital.

This same hospital had at the end of the week 21 cases of yellow fever undergoing treatment, and 7 cases under observation.

Plague, for the first time in six weeks, caused 1 death. There are now no cases of this disease in the plague hospital in Jurajuba.

The other causes of death were as follows: Measles, 2; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 9; enteric fever, 1; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 7; tuberculosis, 53; septicæmia, 2; syphilis, 2; cancer, 2; tumors, 1; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 33; of the circulatory system, 51; of the respiratory system, 30; of the digestive system, 54; of the urinary system, 5; congenital debility, 20; senile debility, 3; violence, except suicide, 6; and diseases badly defined, 2.

Daily average of deaths 44.28, compared with 40.28 for the preceding week, and with 57.57 for the corresponding week of 1904. The total number of deaths gives a coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, of 17.86.

By localities the deaths occurred: In houses and domiciles, 221; in civil hospitals, 27; in military hospitals, 3; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 55; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; and in places unknown, 1. Natives, 237; foreigners, 72; and nationality unknown, 1.

The highest range of the thermometer was 28.5° C., and the lowest was 18.6° C., with an average for the week of 22.78° C. The total rainfall was nil.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 29, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 4; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. Of the 4 deaths noted above, 1, adult, white, male, occurred in the Government hospital on the 25th instant, and was recorded as due to "malignant malarial fever." It is stated by Assistant Colonial Surgeon Harrison that there was slight albuminuria in this case.

Bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 23	Anselm.....	41	0	0	0

CANADA.

Report from Quebec—Inspection of immigrants.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Stevenson reports as follows: Month of June, 1905: Number of immigrants inspected, 2,041; number passed, 2,013; number rejected, 28; number certified on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, 20.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria, British Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows: Month of June, 1905: Number of immigrants inspected, 81; number passed, 74; number rejected, 7; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, 3.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Quarantinable diseases—Emigrant recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, May 10, as follows: Week ended May 6, 1905.

1. Government notification that restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on April 15, 1905.
2. Government notification that restrictions against Hongkong remain as reported on April 15, 1905.
3. Return of quarantinable diseases: Plague, 8 cases, 7 deaths; smallpox, 3 cases, no deaths; others, no cases, no deaths.
4. Return of diseases contemplated in paragraph 67: Fever, enteric, 3 cases, no deaths; fever, puerperal, 2 cases, no deaths; others, no cases, no deaths.

Report from Shanghai—Emigrant recommended for rejection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, May 24, as follows:

One emigrant per steamship *Manchuria* for San Francisco recommended, June 3, for rejection.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Limon, fruit port—Quarantine against Panama on account of plague case.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended July 1, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 6; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

On June 26 the President of Costa Rica was informed of the existence of 1 case of bubonic plague in the city of Panama, and he immediately issued a decree forbidding all intercourse and communication between Panama ports and ports of Costa Rica.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 25	San José.....	42	1	0	0
26	Sarnia.....	53	41	12	0
27	Origen.....	23	0	0	0
28	Nicoya.....	53	7	0	0
29	Spero.....	17	0	0	0
30	Venus.....	32	0	0	0
30	Taunton.....	25	0	0	0
July 1	Utstein.....	17	0	0	0
1	Katie.....	24	0	0	0

One bill of health for Panaman port was viséed.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, June 27, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels, with a total crew of 66, for ports in the United States. Both of the vessels were in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board of either. No quarantinable disease arrived at this port during this week and none was reported in the city.

During the week ended June 3, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels, with a total crew of 149, no passengers, for ports in the United States. All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition, and no sickness.

MONTH OF MAY, 1905.

During the month of May bills of health were issued to 20 vessels, with a total crew of 539 and 4 passengers, for ports in the United States. No quarantinable disease appeared on board of any vessels in this port during the month. There were no transactions for the Republic of Panama.

The sanitary condition of the city at present is not good, and mosquitoes are abundant.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Cases of fever on steamships—Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, July 1 and 3, as follows:

Week ended July 1, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	24
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,119
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	776

The American steamship *Excelsior* had 1 seaman ill with fever of malarial type.

The Spanish steamship *Buenos Ayres* had 2 seamen with fever not defined.

The American steamship *Seneca* had 1 man with temperature of 38° on leaving Tampico, due probably to malaria. He had no elevation of temperature on arrival at Habana.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported in the city or island during the week.

During the month of June 1905, certificates of vaccination were issued to 18 persons leaving this port for the Canal Zone.

Reports from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamships Zanzibar and Niagara from Tampico—Recapitulation of reports for May and June—Mortality and contagious diseases.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, June 6 and July 3, as follows:

During the week ended June 3, 1905, 6 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port for the United States in good sanitary condition. One of the vessels, the steamship *Zanzibar*, bound from Tampico, Mexico, to Boston, via Sagua la Grande and Matanzas, was subjected to precautionary detention in quarantine while taking on cargo at this port. No sickness developed on board of this vessel up to the time she left for her port of destination.

Mortality of the city of Matanzas from May 20 to 31, 1905, was 29. Annual rate, 22.05. Estimated population, 48,000.

During the month of May, 1905, bills of health were issued to 20 vessels bound to the United States, having an aggregate number of 548 crew and 78 passengers in transit for various ports in Cuba. No certificates of vaccination were issued for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama.

The total mortality during the month was 88, being 14 in excess of that of April, 1905.

Annual rate of mortality for the month, 20.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported in this district during the month.

During the week ended July 1, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels leaving for ports in the United States.

Precautionary detention in quarantine while in port was observed with the American steamship *Niagara*, which, bound from Tampico, Mexico, to New York via Habana, arrived in this port in the morning of June 26. She proceeded to her port of destination same day without any sickness on board.

There were reported during the week the following contagious diseases: Diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 1.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Mortality of Matanzas from June 20 to 30, 1905, 27; annual rate, 20.53.

During the month of June, 1905, 25 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for United States ports, having a total of 622 crews and 133 passengers, mostly in transit for various ports in Cuba. No certificates of vaccination have been issued for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama.

The total number of deaths from all causes in the city during the past month was 73, of which 12 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis. This shows a difference of 15 less as compared with the mortality during the month of May.

The following cases of contagious diseases were reported during the same period: Scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 5; measles, 3 deaths.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Partial disinfection of steamship Martin Saenz on account of tuberculosis.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 27, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, bills of health were issued to 8 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The Spanish steamship *Martin Saenz*, to which I gave bill of health on June 21, had a death on board after leaving Teneriffe and before arriving here. A first-class passenger died of phthisis pulmonalis and was buried at sea. His cabin was disinfected on arrival here by the quarantine authorities, and as a precaution the vessel was kept in quarantine and all passengers were landed at the quarantine office, where their baggage was disinfected.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Mortality—Yellow fever—Inspection of vessels for ports in Canal Zone—Plague at Payta, Peru—Suspect plague on steamship Chile.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, June 15 and 16, as follows:

Week ended June 13, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 55, as follows: Yellow fever, 4; gastric fever, 2; infectious fever, 2; paludic fever, 3; pernicious fever, 3; enteric diseases, 9; meningitis, 1; tetanus, 4; tuberculosis, 7; stillbirths, 2; from all other causes, 18.

On June 8, steamship *Mapocho*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 7 cabin and 1 steerage passengers from this port. Four immune (yellow fever) certificates were issued. Seven steerage passengers from ports south and 1 stowaway from Payta were put in quarantine to complete ten days from port of last exposure to plague infection. Vessel was fumigated. June 13, steamship *Ecuador* cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, via other ports. Crew, 53; cabin passengers, 13; steerage passengers, 14; all told, 80. No passengers for Canal Zone. Vessel, passengers, and crew not inspected. Vessel not fumigated.

It is reported here that the American consul at Payta died May 30 of plague. It was denied, however, that plague was present there at that time. The Ecuadorean consul, to whom the board of health cabled, replied that death was caused by typhoid fever, after an illness of seven days. Yesterday the following cable was received by the board of health:

Two cases of plague certain. One died. Other convalescent. There are no others.

The steamship *Chile* arrived at this port June 11, and, being refused entrance by the port authorities, continued to Ancon, Canal Zone.

On the voyage from Pisco, Chile, to Callao, one steerage passenger died, presumably of plague, and was buried at sea. At Callao a member of the crew was removed, ill with symptoms suspicious of plague, and on arrival here a member of the crew was ill. Being advised of this, the port physician, whom I accompanied for the purpose of examining the crew and passengers and witnessing the fumigation, refused to board the vessel until instructed by the board of health. I suggested that it would be better to see the sick man and report the diagnosis to the board, that it might act more certainly; but this was not done.

The president of the board asked me to cable Doctor Lloyd at Callao and learn the diagnosis of the case removed at that port, but before an answer was received the board met and decided that the vessel should leave port immediately and without communication.

I asked permission to go on board to examine the sick man, and offered to go in quarantine for ten days if this were granted. My purpose was to examine the man, take such precautionary steps as the case demanded and circumstances allowed, and cable Surg. J. C. Perry at Ancon. My request was refused. The vessel sailed immediately for Ancon and I cabled the facts to Doctor Perry. Next day I received a cable from Doctor Lloyd, in answer to the one I sent at the request of the board of health, informing me that the man removed at Callao had recovered and that it was not a case of plague.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

Consul-General Mason reports, June 21 and 23, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 3 was considerably higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.8 per thousand of the population, thus being also higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 15.1 per thousand. The following cities showed a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, namely, Charlottenburg (with 15.2), Schöneberg (with 11.5), Hanover, Crefeld, Barmen, Essen, Dortmund, and Düsseldorf. On the other hand, the following cities showed less favorable conditions than Berlin, namely, Rixdorf (with 23.3), Leipzig, Magdeburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Breslau, and Königsberg. The death rate of London was lower than that of Berlin, but Paris and Vienna had considerably higher rates than this city. The infant death rate rose from 3 per year and thousand last week to 4.5 in the present week. There were registered 98 deaths from tuberculosis, 103 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 47

deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from scarlet fever, 7 deaths from diphtheria, 6 deaths from measles, and 3 deaths from influenza. Finally, 4 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended June 10 was considerably higher than that for the preceding week and higher than it has been at any time during the past four months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 17.5 per thousand of the population, and was thus also higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 14.4 per thousand. In spite of the increased mortality of Berlin, however, at least one-half of the large German cities showed less favorable health conditions than this city, including Breslau, Königsberg, Rixdorf (with 28.9), Charlottenburg (with 20.4), Dresden, Leipzig, Halle, Magdeburg, Cologne, Frankfort on the Main, Munich, and Stuttgart. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely, Nuremberg, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Hanover, Schöneberg (with 11.1), and also London, while Paris and Vienna had a higher death rate than that of this city. The infant death rate rose from 4.5 per year and thousand in the preceding week to 5.7, being thereby somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure, but lower than the Munich and Leipzig rate. There were registered 3 cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, 98 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 137 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 39 deaths from cancer, 16 deaths from measles, 6 deaths from scarlet fever, 4 deaths from diphtheria, and 2 deaths from influenza. Finally, 3 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports, June 24, as follows: Week ended June 24, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 2 deaths from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair.

Puerto Barrios so far remains free from infection.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 21	Anselm	42			
22	Anselm	42			

The steamship Anselm took bills of health at both Puerto Barrios and Livingston.

HONDURAS.

Reports from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 24, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; some severe forms; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 19	Carib II	7	0	0	0
20	John Wilson	17	0	0	0
22	Bratten	16	0	0	0
23	Condor	17	0	0	0
23	Rosina	29	0	0	0

Week ended July 1, 1905. One death; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 1	Jamaica	16	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 8, including 4 from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Cases yellow fever up to date: 4 recoveries, 4 deaths, and 2 remaining. Several suspects among the soldiers.

Bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 15	Olympia ^a	41	0	0	0

^a Steamer disinfected with sulphur.

Statement of yellow fever cases and deaths—Smallpox reported at Santa Cruz.

JUNE 21, 1905.

Four new cases of yellow fever have been reported for the week with 1 death, making 7 new cases for the last two weeks with 1 death, making a total up to date of 17 cases with 5 deaths.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, June 8, as follows:

During the week ended June 3, 1905, there were no transactions at this port.

During the week there were 9 deaths from cholera and 84 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended May 27, 1905, there were 1,153 cases and 1,012 deaths from plague.-

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections recommended.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, June 19, as follows:

During the week ended June 17, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 11	Il Piemonte.....	New York.....	622	35	830
15	Città di Napoli.....	do.....	1,081	90	1,150
17	Madonna.....	do.....	1,072	160	1,650

PALERMO.

June 11	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	310	57	367
12	Il Piemonte.....	do.....	622	68	742
14	Gerty.....	do.....	745	100	800
16	Città di Napoli.....	do.....	340	60	464

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
June 11	Il Piemonte.....	21	.....	7	.....	3	31
15	Città di Napoli.....	44	3	12	3	4	66
17	Madonna.....	28	6	14	.....	4	52
	Total.....	93	9	33	3	11	149

PALERMO.

June 11	Sicilian Prince.....	23	.....	16	2	3	44
12	Il Piemonte.....	43	.....	16	.....	5	64
14	Gerty.....	52	.....	20	.....	9	81
16	Città di Napoli.....	51	.....	17	.....	3	71
	Total.....	169	.....	69	2	20	260

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Mortality—Sanitary conditions—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, June 20, as follows:

Week ended June 17, 1905. No quarantinable disease has been reported here or in Merida during the week. The latest case of yellow fever in Yucatan was that reported as having occurred in Merida, April 15 last.

There have been a number of cases of influenza here and in Merida. The reported deaths in this port during the week were 3, including 1 from peritonitis, and 1 from softening of the brain. General sanitary conditions here remain about as last reported; in Merida there is said to be some improvement, but I can not speak from personal observation. Here the protection of water is less rigidly enforced than last season, and I have recently seen several tanks uncovered, but I do not find mosquitoes numerous, nor do other persons whom I have questioned complain of any great annoyance from the mosquito.

The following vessels have been cleared: June 10—Steamship *Galveston*, Norwegian, to Texas City; hemp; crew, 20; passengers, 3; was fumigated. Steamship *Ana*, Austrian, to Colon; was not boarded because here only a few hours, and made no change of cargo or crew, and all hands were reported well. June 11—Steamship *Monterey*, American, from Vera Cruz to New York, via Habana; crew, 96; passengers from Progreso, 33 (to New York, 11). June 16—Steamship *Alm*, Norwegian, to Mobile; hemp; crew, 22; fumigated. June 17—Steamship *Hermia*, British, to Boston; hemp; crew, 23; did not sail until the next day; steamship *Esperanza*, American, from Vera Cruz to New York, via Habana; crew, 94; passengers from Progreso, 68 (to New York, 31); steamship *Bolivia*, German, to New Orleans; crew, 36; fumigated.

During the period from June 17 to June 29, 1905, no quarantinable disease was reported here or in Merida. In Progreso conditions are unchanged since last report. There have been several copious showers, with some increase in the number of mosquitoes. Seven deaths occurred, caused, respectively, by enteritis, tuberculosis, brain congestion (alcoholic), whooping cough, influenza, entero-colitis, and dysentery.

The following vessels were dispatched: June 23—steamship *Daggry* to New York via Campeche, crew 17. June 24—steamship *Vigilancia*, Veracruz to New York, via Habana, crew 79, passengers from Progreso 43 (4 to New York). Steamship *Magician* from Europe and various Mexican ports to New Orleans, crew 39; was fumigated. June 27—steamship *Progreso* from Texas and Mexican ports to Mobile, crew 25, passengers 5; was fumigated. Steamship *Telefon* from Mobile and Mexican ports to Mobile, crew 19; was fumigated. June 28—steamship *Galveston*, Texas to Mobile, crew 2, passengers 2; was fumigated.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortuary statistics—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, July 3, as follows:

Week ended July 1, 1905. June 28, 1905, inspected and passed American steamship *Seneca*, bound for New York, via Habana, with 54 in the crew and 8 passengers. Vessel sails in general cargo and stock and cattle for Habana. Before leaving this port was fumigated by the Cuban medical officer. June 29, 1905, British steamship *August Belmont*, fumigated and passed, bound for Pensacola, with 45 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast. June 30, 1905, inspected and passed British steamship *Trojan*, bound for a port in the United States north of Cape Hatteras via Daiquiri, Cuba, with 32 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast. Fumigated and passed Norwegian

steamship *Malin*, bound for Port Arthur, Tex., with 18 in the crew. Vessel sails in ballast.

Mortuary and sanitary report of Tampico for the week ended July 1, 1905.—During the week there were 15 deaths from all causes, as follows: Pleuro-pneumonia, 1; pneumonia, 3; traumatic pneumonia, 1; rachitis, 1; asphyxiated by the cord at birth, 1; intermittent fever, 2; gangrene of the mouth, 1; infantile diarrhea, 1; convulsions, 1; general debility, 1; congenital debility, 1; diarrhea, 1. Mortality rate, 39. Estimated population, 20,000. No quarantinable disease reported during the week. Sanitary situation remains encouraging.

Reports from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 24, 26, and 30, as follows:

Week ended June 10, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	7
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes	1
Crew inspected and passed	230
Passengers inspected and passed	156

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.
The rainy season began several days ago.

Week ended June 17, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	9
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes	4
Crew inspected and passed	309
Passengers inspected and passed	99

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

Week ended June 24, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	6
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes	2
Crew inspected and passed	243
Passengers inspected and passed	107

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

Yellow fever at Veracruz.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO,
July 11, 1905.

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

There has been a case of yellow fever at Veracruz.

WILSON.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Precautions against importation of yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended June 27, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 4

deaths during past 2 weeks; prevailing disease, malarial fever, mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 24	Wonder	4	10	0	0
June 26	Dictator	20	0	0	0
June 26	Veloz	4	0	0	0
June 26	Conductor	5	1	^a 2	0
June 26	Gold Fish	6	6	0	0

^aTwo transit passengers were for Greytown, Nicaragua.

Upon information reaching this place of the presence of yellow fever in Puerto Cortez and Belize the local authorities established rigid quarantine against those ports. Authorities in Cape Gracias á Dios, Port Dietrich, have been instructed to permit only persons known to be residents of that port to embark for Bluefields. All necessary precautions to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into this port have been taken.

Report from San Juan del Norte—Mortality during 1904—Health conditions.

Consul Ryder reports, May 31, as follows:

The following table shows the mortality of San Juan del Norte for the year 1904, and has been prepared to correct the erroneous impression that the east coast of Nicaragua in general, and this port in particular, is not healthful.

It appears that there has never been a case of yellow fever here.

Deducting 6 deaths from gunshot wounds, 4 from old age, and 8 from children's ailments, the table shows only 12 deaths from all other diseases during the year.

Mortality at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, for the year 1904.

[From municipal records.]

Children's ailments, teething, etc	8
Gunshot wounds	6
Rheumatism or old age (77 to 98 years of age)	4
Bronchitis	2
Malarial fever	3
Dysentery	2
Pulmonary affections	2
Childbirth	3
Childbirth	1
Dropsy	1
Total for the year	30

During the months of January, May, July, and December there were no deaths. Estimated population, 600.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Removal of yellow fever case from steamship Seguranca—Yellow fever situation—Reported plague case—Vital statistics for month of May, 1905—Report of sanitary conditions Colon and Cristobal, May, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, June 27 and 28, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

British steamship *Royal Exchange* for Mobile, June 20, with 23 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

Norwegian steamship *Ellis* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, June 21, with 33 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

American steamship *Seguranca* for New York, June 23, with 73 crew and 144 passengers.

Two passengers, former employees of the Canal Commission, on the steamship *Seguranca* were found with a temperature of 102° F. just prior to sailing, and were removed to the Colon Hospital for observation. One of these cases proved to be a typical case of yellow fever. This patient had come from Culebra, and had stopped several days at a hotel in Colon.

Official report on vital statistics for the month of May, and sanitary report of Colon for the week ended June 26, 1905.

A striking feature of the mortality report for May is the large number of deaths under the heading of ill-defined diseases. The cases of teething fever, eruptive fever, fever, bilious fever, many of them occurring among children, are, in my opinion, suspicious, and they have apparently not been investigated. Another feature of interest is the large number of deaths occurring among children under 5 years of age.

New cases of yellow fever on the Isthmus have been reported as follows, since June 23: Panama, 6; Paraiso, 1; Colon, 4. Deaths from yellow fever during this period: In Panama, 3; in Colon, 1.

Since Saturday, June 24, there have been rumors of a death from bubonic plague in the person of a negro laborer on the dock at La Boca, near Panama, to which I paid little heed in the absence of official information. On Sunday I was told unofficially that a bacteriological examination had confirmed the diagnosis. Not having been officially notified I telegraphed to the chief sanitary officer, as follows:

Please inform immediately if report of case of plague is official,

to which I received the following reply:

The case is not officially reported as plague. Board will probably report on the case to-morrow and you will be informed.

On Tuesday morning, the 27th, the Panama Star and Herald published a report of the case and a quarantine regulation issued by the chief sanitary officer and the governor of the Canal Zone. Although I was left officially in doubt, in the face of such information I decided to cable to the Bureau as follows:

There has been a death from suspected bubonic plague at Panama. Can learn nothing respecting officially.

Up to the time of the present writing, just before the closing of the mails, I have received no official notification of the case and no particulars regarding the situation at La Boca.

Monthly report for May, 1905, of sanitary conditions of Cristobal and Colon by the health office of Isthmian Canal Commission.

Estimated population of Colon and Cristobal	9,932
Number of deaths reported during the month of May	49
Number of deaths occurring at Colon hospital	15
Number of deaths occurring in the two cities	34
Number persons employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission	3
Number employed by the Panama Railroad Company	1

MORTALITY.

I. General diseases:		
14	Dysentery	0
16	Yellow fever	3
4	Malaria	3
54	Anæmia	3
56	Alcoholism	1
General diseases (1b)—		
31	Tuberculosis	1
II. Diseases of the nervous system:		
61 (a)	Meningitis	1
III. Diseases of the circulatory system:		
79	Heart disease	2
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system:		
93	Pneumonia	1
	Phthisis	2
V. Diseases of the digestive system:		
104 (a)	Stomach trouble	1
105 (a)	Diarrhea	8
112	Cirrhosis of liver	1
116	Peritonitis	1
VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system:		
121	Kidney disease	1
VII. Childbirth:		
135	Parturition	1
137	Septicæmia	1
XII. Old age:		
154	Old age	3
XIII. Violence:		
166 (c)	Accidents	2
XIV. Ill-defined diseases:		
179 (f)	Measles ^a	1
179 (d)	Teething fever	3
179 (d)	Eruptive fever	1
179 (d)	Fever	4
179 (d)	Bilious fever	2
179 (f)	Unknown	2
Total number of deaths		49

Deaths by nationality.

Canada	1	America	2
Africa	1	China	1
Colombia	4	Cuba	1
Jamaica	15	France	1
Panama	20		
Martinique	2	Total	49
Fortune Islands	1		

^a Not an ill-defined disease.

Deaths by ages.

1 month to 1 year	15	40 to 50 years	3
1 year to 5 years	1	50 to 60 years	10
5 to 10 years	1	60 to 70 years	1
10 to 15 years	1	70 to 80 years	0
15 to 20 years	2	Stillborn	1
20 to 30 years	10		
30 to 40 years	4	Total	49

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 23, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 3 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 18	Colombia	Mobile	17	0	0	0
20	Herald	Colon		21	0	(a) 0
21	Brewster	New Orleans	31	2	0	4
22	Fort Morgan	Mobile	24	0	0	0

a Not inspected.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Transactions of Service—Mortality—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Del Valle reports, June 26, as follows:

Transactions at this port and the 6 subports during the month of May, 1905.

SAN JUAN.

Vessels inspected	33
Vessels held in quarantine	6
Bills of health issued	29
Persons detained in quarantine	13

The vessels detained were the steamships *Philadelphia* and *Curacas*, the former arriving from ports of Venezuela and Curaçao on May 3 and 31, and the latter from same ports on May 17; the Spanish mail steamship *Montserrat*, from Central and South American ports and Curaçao on May 21, the German steamship *Sparta*, also from ports of Venezuela and Curaçao on May 17, and the Venezuelan schooner *Carmelita*, which arrived from Puerto Cabello on May 30, 1905. All of these vessels were permitted to transact business in quarantine under guard. The sanitary condition of this port is fair, and there are no contagious or quarantinable diseases, except some few mild isolated cases of smallpox.

The reports from the subports show the following transactions: 8 vessels inspected and 12 bills of health issued at Mayaguez, 2 vessels inspected and 5 bills issued at Arecibo, 4 vessels inspected and 1 bill of health issued at Humacao, 2 vessels inspected and 7 bills of health issued at Aguadilla, 1 vessel inspected and 7 bills issued at Arroyo, and 6 vessels inspected and 3 bills issued at Fajardo.

The mortality statistics show 114 deaths at Mayaguez, 7 of which were due to uncinariasis, 3 to anemia, 8 to pneumonia, 2 to tetanus, 13 to tuberculosis, 3 to broncho-pneumonia, and 2 to grippe; 97 deaths at Arecibo, 16 due to uncinariasis, 15 to anemia, 7 to tuberculosis, and 5 to infantile tetanus; 53 deaths at Humacao, 10 due to anemia, 3 to broncho-pneumonia, 3 to dysentery, and 5 to tuberculosis, and 1 to enteric fever; 49 deaths at Aguadilla, 5 due to anemia and uncinariasis, 4 to paludic fever, 4 to pneumonia, 7 to tuberculosis, and 1 to measles; 20 deaths at Arroyo, 2 due to uncinariasis, 3 to tuberculosis, and 1 to paludic fever; 45 deaths at Fajardo, 6 due to anemia, 3 to paludism, 2 to pneumonia, and 3 to tuberculosis. There were no quarantinable diseases reported from the subports during the month.

Mortality statistics of San Juan, for month of May, 1905.

Gastro-enteritis	5	Pernicious malarial fever.....	1
Enteritis.....	4	Leprosy	2
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	Gastro-enteric fever	1
Tuberculosis	13	Bronchitis	2
Rickets.....	8	Broncho-pneumonia.....	1
Meningitis	2	Diseases of heart	10
Tetanus, infantile	2	From all other causes	31
Uncinariasis.....	2		
Anemia.....	2	Total	87

RUSSIA.

Report from Moscow—Presence of cholera in Russia officially denied.

Consul Smith reports, June 7, as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 42, dated May 20, with inclosure from the Secretary of Treasury dated May 16, respecting the existence of cholera at Charkov and other places.

I called on the chief of the sanitary bureau of the board of the zemstvo of the Moscow government, who is preparing an official report upon cholera, which will be issued in the near future. The Moscow zemstvo is receiving reports from all the zemstvos in Russia and up to the present day not a single case of death from cholera has been reported, contrary to all circulating reports. There have been some suspicious cases in the Samara, Saratoff, and Astrachan governments and also one case in the Charkov government, which upon investigation by the sanitary bureaus of the respective governments proved not to be cases of cholera.

Cholera was expected in Russia, but, thanks to the cold spring and the favorable overflow of the rivers in the southern governments, the disease was averted.

If any cases and deaths of cholera should occur I shall at once report to you.

SIAM.

Report from Bangkok—History of plague outbreak.

The following is received from T. Haywood Hays, fleet surgeon, H. S. M., Navy, under date of May 22:

For the first time, so far as is known, the capital of Siam has been visited by a slight outbreak of bubonic plague.

On December 20 last information was brought to the health department of Bangkok that several suspicious deaths had taken place on the west bank of the river. The medical officer of health at once proceeded to investigate the matter, when it was found that 4 deaths had occurred; that the symptoms had been very high fever with sudden onset, and death within thirty-six hours at the latest. No buboes or other swellings had been noticed, but in a house adjacent to that in which 3 persons had died a man was discovered who, on examination, proved to be suffering from typical bubonic plague.

All these cases were limited to a settlement of British Indians, but, on further inquiry, the health officer learned that another death from high fever, with buboes, had occurred in the house of a Siamese nobleman just outside the Indian settlement. There was also a history of great mortality among the rats for a week or two previous to the outbreak, followed apparently by migration of any surviving rats to other localities.

A cordon of police was at once drawn around the infected area; one lot of dirty wooden houses was pulled down and burned; others were vacated, the people being housed in temporary mat sheds within the cordon; a gang of rat catchers was set to work, and thorough cleansing and disinfection of the district were carried out. Some days were spent in burning the rubbish, filth, and general odds and ends. Whenever a death occurred the houses were practically gutted out, the contents burned, and compensation was at once given for the loss incurred. The corpses were at once cremated and the houses disinfected.

A reward was offered to all persons bringing rats, dead or alive, to a police station, with the result that within a period of two months over 150,000 rats were destroyed.

A temporary isolation hospital was established to which the sick were removed. Eleven deaths in all took place within the cordon. Previous to the quarantine being imposed, a woman who had attended one of the fatal cases had fled in terror to the east bank of the river. There she sickened and died, the case coming to the notice of the authorities only after her death. All persons who had been in contact with this woman were removed to the isolation hospital and the house was disinfected.

Ten days after the last case the cordon was removed, but the following day another very sudden death from plague took place in the infected district. A young Siamese male, aged 21 years, developed fever at 6 p. m., suffered from severe diarrhea throughout the night and died at 7 in the morning, a bubo meanwhile having arisen in his left groin. This was the last case that was discovered within the Indian settlement. The cordon was not renewed and no further case of plague was detected until a period of twenty-one days had elapsed, when on January 22 it broke out in a fresh district adjacent to the Indian settlement. Between that date and February 11, 17 fresh cases were discovered. All originated in districts close to the Indian settlement, and were preceded by mortality among rats.

A few remarks may be made with regard to the outbreak.

It was impossible to trace the route by which the infection entered Bangkok. Nothing definite could be discovered to throw any light on the question.

Nature of cases.—The first cases were extremely acute, partaking of the nature of an acute septicæmia, death occurring within twenty-four

to thirty-six hours without there being time for buboes to be noticed. Later cases proved more typical of the ordinary so-called bubonic plague. We had one very rapid case, already referred to, in which severe diarrhea was the principal feature. Buboes were noted in the inguinal femoral, iliac, submaxillary, occipital, and axillary regions. Had we not known that the first cases were plague, the cases with swollen submaxillary glands might have escaped detection, as there was at the same time in Bangkok a widespread epidemic of true mumps.

Only toward the end of the outbreak were recoveries obtained. One pneumonic case was noted.

Death rate.—Of a total of 29 cases 23 died, giving a death rate of 79 per cent, which agrees with epidemics in other places in the East.

Bacteriological examination.—All cases were not verified by bacteriological examination, but from time to time smears were made from glands excised post-mortem, and in all typical plague bacilli were discovered in abundance.

Administrative difficulties.—So far as the Siamese Government was concerned everything went well. His Majesty the King, recognizing that prompt measures were necessary, gave full power to the medical officer of health, and placed the whole police force at his disposal.

The usual scare arose, however. Wild rumors arose all over the town that the health department was kidnaping women and children, taking them to the plague hospital, there putting ice on their chests until death supervened, when the bodies were opened and the gall bladders removed for the purpose of preparing fresh poison wherewith to kill fresh victims. The lives of the medical officer of health and his assistants were so persistently threatened that police guards had to be provided. A royal proclamation explaining the nature of the disease and the steps which were being taken to stamp it out was published with excellent results. This, with the prosecution of a person who was discovered spreading false reports, allayed all excitement in two weeks.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox in Grenada—Smallpox and yellow fever at Manaos and Para, Brazil.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, June 22, as follows:

During the week ended June 17, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 steamships and 1 sailing vessel with 219 crew, 74 cabin, and 138 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 4 steamships, 164 crew, and 138 steerage passengers. There were 1 crew, 38 cabin, and 47 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

The quarantine authorities of this port have received a dispatch from Grenada, West Indies, dated June 15, which says that during the last fortnight 4 additional cases of smallpox developed in the original infected district (parish of St. Andrew) in children who were vaccinated contacts of a previous case, the last case occurring on the 5th instant.

On the arrival of the British steamship *Horatio* at this port on the 21st instant, I noticed the following remarks on the American bill of health issued at Manaos and Para, respectively:

Manaos, June 12: "On the 4th instant there arrived at Manaos from the Rio Jurua a steamer with 10 cases of smallpox. All necessary

precautions were taken, the steamer thoroughly disinfected, the patients isolated, and up to the present no deaths have been reported." The last fortnight there were 2 cases and 1 death from yellow fever.

Para, June 15: "A vessel arrived last night from Manaos with 1 case of smallpox on board. Passengers were isolated and the vessel fumigated." The last fortnight there were 2 cases and 2 deaths from yellow fever.

The health of Barbados remains good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Transactions of Service—Sanitary conditions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, June 24, as follows:

Week ended June 24, 1905: Bills of health issued, supplemental, 2; original, 1. Vessels fumigated, none. The sanitary condition of the port continues good.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended May 31, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 560, including measles 4, smallpox 249, and 56 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of June, 1905. Census population, 57,561. Total number of deaths, 67, including diphtheria 3, measles 7, scarlet fever 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GULANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 70. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended May 31, 1905. Estimated population, 149,000. Total number of deaths, 174, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 24 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of May, 1905. Census population, 30,829. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria 2, and 2 from enteric fever.

GIBRALTAR.—Three weeks ended June 18, 1905. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 33. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 17, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended June 17, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths 140, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 2, measles 2, whooping cough 6, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand one hundred and ninety-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles 46, scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 36, enteric fever 2, and 14 from diarrhea.

The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,622 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 17, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 6.6, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 54.1, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 132 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 17, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 9.6, and the highest in Perth, viz, 24.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 528, including diphtheria 1, measles 26, scarlet fever 1, and 29 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Kingston.*—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 52,475. Total number of deaths, 135, including 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended June 17, 1905. Estimated population, not reported. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

JAVA—*Batavia.*—Two weeks ended May 27, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended June 17, 1905. Estimated population, 202,134. Total number of deaths, 268, including diphtheria 1 and 2 from enteric fever.

ST. HELENA.—Five weeks ended June 23, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 9, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 23, including 3 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to July 14, 1905.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta.....	May 27-June 3.....		9	

Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 27-June 11..	85	34	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 6-13		4	
Guatemala:				
Livingston	June 10-22	5	4	
Honduras:				
Puerto Cortez	June 15-21	17	5	
Mexico:				
Veracruz (Coatzacoalcos, Tierra Blanca, and Vera- cruz).	June 18-July 11..	5	5	
Panama:				
Colon	June 16-28	10	3	
Corozal	June 16-22			
Empire	do	1		
La Boca	do	2		
Panama	June 16-28	16	4	
Paraiso	June 23-28	1		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	June 16			Present.

PLAGUE.

Africa:					
Cape Colony— East London	May 20-June 3..	4	1		
Arabia:					
Aden	May 21-23	2			
Brazil:					
Bahia	May 13-27	14			
Rio de Janeiro	June 4-11		1		
China:					
Hongkong	May 6-13	10	9		
Ecuador:					
Guayaquil	June 6-13		4		
Egypt:					
General	May 20-June 22..	40	20		
Great Britain:					
Manchester	June 12		1		On steamship <i>Hylas</i> from Buenos Ayres, via Hamburg.
Hawaii:					
Honolulu	July 5		1		
Olaa	June 30		1		
India:					
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	151,275	116,050		
Madras Presidency	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	9,561	7,484		
Bengal	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	126,378	112,842		
United Provinces	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	371,986	339,123		
Punjab	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	417,039	351,908		
Burma	Dec. 4-May 27 ..	1,311	1,169		
Central Provinces (includ- ing Berar).	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	13,993	11,058		
Assam	Mar. 5-May 27 ..	2			Imported.
Mysore State	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	10,033	7,709		
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	16,125	14,033		
Central India	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	4,858	3,862		
Rajputana	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	37,210	31,986		
Kashmir	Oct. 29-May 27 ..	4,119	2,589		
N. W. F. Province	Mar. 18-May 27 ..	4	4		Do.
Grand total		1,163,884	999,817		
Japan:					
Chiba Ken	May 29		1		
Tokyo	Apr. 18-May 30 ..	8	6		
Peru:					
Callao	June 12	1			June 4, case of plague on coast- ing vessel.
Payta	do				Present.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Bergen	June 17	80,000	16	12						1						
Berlin	June 10	2,015,122	676	98							6	4	16	14		
Birmingham	June 17	537,965	134										3	1		
Do	June 24	537,965	143										7	3		
Bombay	June 6	776,006	943	51	292			18		1			18	2		
Bremen	June 17	207,000	58	12						2			2	2		2
Bristol	June 24	350,515	74										2	2		1
Brunswick	June 17	130,000											2	1		
Do	June 24	130,000									6					
Brussels	June 17	586,936	164	21					1	1		1				1
Budapest	do	804,200									1	2	4	1		
Calcutta	June 3	847,796	433		84	9			2				3			
Cardiff	June 10	180,054	42	7								1				1
Do	June 17	180,054	43	5								1	1			
Cartagena	do	30,000	23	1					1							
Catania	June 22	153,523	82	2					4		10	1	1	1		
Christiania	June 17	224,000	79										4	2		2
Coatzacoalos	do	3,000	4					1								
Do	June 24	3,000	5													
Coburg	June 17	23,681	5	1												
Cognac	June 10	19,483	7	1												
Do	June 17	19,483	8													
Cologne	do	423,970	136	21								1	1	2		1
Colombo	June 3	155,869	109							3						
Colon	June 24	8,000	6					1								
Copenhagen	June 7	500,000	117													
Corunna	June 17	50,000		6		1										
Crefeld	June 10	111,457	31													
Do	June 17	111,457	20													
Dundee	do	161,173	51	9												2
Do	June 24	161,173	44	12												
Edinburgh	June 17	336,577	98									1		7		7
Fiume	June 18	40,000														
Frankfort-on-the-Main	June 17	324,500	87									2		2		1
Geneva	June 10	115,600	35								1					
Ghent	June 3	163,298	62	6							1	1				
Do	June 10	163,298	56	6												
Ghent	June 17	163,398	36	3												
Girgenti	June 10	25,069	11													
Glasgow	June 23	809,986	260							2			1	16		14
Halifax	July 2	40,787	10													
Hamburg	June 17	772,852	217	38								1	2	1		4
Hamilton, Bermuda	June 20	20,206	5							2						
Havre	June 17	130,196	52	17								1	1	1		1
Hull	do	240,259	66							1		1	3	1		1
Karachi	June 4	108,644	164		77									5		
Kingston	June 17	52,475														
La Rochelle	May 21	31,553	13													
Do	May 28	31,553	13	2												
Do	June 4	31,553	10	1												1
Do	June 11	31,553	5	1												
Las Palmas	June 17	49,500	23													
Lansanne	June 10	52,000	24													
Leeds	June 24	456,787	111	8							2					3
Leipzig	June 17	507,602	144	25								2	3			
Leith	do	81,477	15	2												1
Licata	June 10	25,500	4									1				
Liverpool	June 24	730,143	230								2	2	1	7		2
London	June 17	7,010,172	1,622								8	9	11	58		36
Lyon	do	500,000	144	40								1				
Madras	June 2	509,346	509													
Do	May 26	509,346	456						3						6	9
Mainz	June 17	90,500	30	5												
Manchester	do	631,993	181	14	α1								1	5		8
Maracaibo	Apr. 30	49,817	19													
Do	May 7	49,817	22	2												
Do	May 14	49,817	11													
Do	May 21	49,817	11	1												
Do	May 28	49,817	10													
Do	June 4	49,817	14	1							1					
Mazatlan	June 10	20,000	19													
Do	June 17	20,000	15													
Messina	June 10	107,000	16	2							3	2				

α Imported.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Messina.....	June 17	107,000	35	5						2	4	1		
Moscow.....	June 10	1,173,427	706	16				3	6	1	10	5	8	2
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 17	264,511	90										1	1
Nottingham.....	do	250,000	68							1	1		1	1
Nuremberg.....	June 10	285,000	107	13									1	
Odessa.....	June 17	511,000	211	24				3					5	2
Palermo.....	June 10	330,000	101	3										
Panama.....	June 17	20,000	19				7							
Do.....	June 24	20,000	42				3							
Paris.....	June 17	2,660,559	825	217				3		3		8	9	8
Plymouth.....	do	115,000	14											
Do.....	June 24	115,000	36							1	2			
Prague.....	June 17	228,831	144	47							1	1		
Puerto Cortez.....	June 22	4,000						3						
Do.....	June 29	4,000						3						
Quebec.....	July 1	70,000												
Rheims.....	June 18	108,385	27	7						1	1			
Do.....	June 25	108,385	31	6									2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 4	905,000	282	49			18	3		1		1	2	
Do.....	June 11	905,000	310	51	1		16	6		1		1	2	
St. John, Antigua.....	June 17	15,844	9											
Do.....	June 24	15,844	6											
St. John, N. B.....	July 1	40,709												
St. Petersburg.....	June 10	1,500,000	811	105				2	2	29	11	10	56	6
St. Stephen, N. B.....	July 1	2,840	1											
Salford.....	June 17	231,514	69									1	3	
San Feliu de Guixols.....	June 18	11,333	4											
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	June 17	40,000	8											
Santander.....	June 18	53,576	29											
Singapore.....	May 20	97,111	235	36										
Do.....	May 27	97,111	229	41										
Smyrna.....	June 12	63,000	58	13						1				1
Solingen.....	June 17	47,000	13											
Southampton.....	do	114,897	35	2								1		
Do.....	June 24	114,897	19	2										1
Stockholm.....	May 13	318,398	105	20						1	1			
Do.....	May 20	318,398	106	14						2	3	2	2	3
Do.....	May 27	318,398	90	21						3	2	2		
Do.....	June 3	318,398	119	18						2	1			
Stuttgart.....	June 24	260,000	90	7										
Tangier.....	June 17	40,000												
Tarragona.....	do	19,600	9	1										
Trapani.....	June 10	61,477	18											
Trieste.....	June 17	193,387	72							1	1	1		
Tuxpam.....	June 27	13,000	8											
Venice.....	June 10	169,417	77	6						2			2	1
Veracruz.....	June 17	32,000	31	9										
Do.....	June 24	32,000	83	8										
Do.....	July 1	32,000	41	8										
West Hartlepool.....	June 17	66,500												
Winnipeg.....	July 1	80,000	24											
Zurich.....	June 17	164,953	44	11						1			2	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

A. H. GLENNAN,
*Acting Surgeon-General,
 United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*